

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Hanako Ishiyama Gushiken

"I started to work on cut-cane field, you know, that loading. Hāpai kō, we call that. Pile, yo. We make the pile for the ones to load the cane on the car. And that one, I used to get dollar quarter [\$1.25] one day. Not one hour, you know, one day. And that's really hard work, but if I go to hoeing, seventy-five cents a day. But that is because, you know, really hard work."

Hanako Ishiyama Gushiken was born in Honohina, Hawai'i on July 27, 1908. Her mother, Momoyo Ishiyama, passed away when Hanako was almost a year old. Adopted by an aunt, Mitsuno Goto, Hanako was brought to Kōloa, Kaua'i when she was two years old. In 1916, her aunt passed away so she rejoined her father, Hitaro Ishiyama, who also lived in Kōloa.

Hanako attended Japanese-language schools in Kōloa and graduated from Kōloa School.

At age sixteen, she married Tokuichi Gushiken. Together, they raised a family of six girls and one boy. Through the years, Hanako worked as a nurse's aide, ran a laundry/drycleaning business, did custodial work at a local bank, and assisted at the senior citizens' center in Kōloa.

Widowed since 1951, she still resides in Kōloa. She is active in senior citizens' and church activities. At the time of the interview, she had twenty-four grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren.

Tape No. 15-18-1-87
ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW

with

Hanako Ishiyama Gushiken (HG)

April 14, 1987

Kōloa, Kaua'i

BY: Michi Kodama-Nishimoto (MK)

MK: This is an interview with Mrs. Hanako Gushiken at her home in Kōloa, Kaua'i on April 14, 1987. The interviewer is Michi Kodama-Nishimoto.

Okay, Mrs. Gushiken, I'm going to start from your real early life and your family background, okay? First of all, can you tell me what your father's name was?

HG: Hitaro Ishiyama.

MK: And how about your mother's name?

HG: Momoyo Ishiyama.

MK: I know you were really little, but what do you remember about your parents' background in Japan?

HG: Well, I know they come from Hiroshima. They said Hiroshima, Mukonashi-mura, aza Kowanashi.

MK: Would you know about when they came to Hawai'i?

HG: [In Japanese:] It was sometime ago. I think Meiji. . . . Because I was born in Meiji 41 [1908]. I think after Meiji 30 [1897].

MK: Do you know what they did in Hawai'i when they first came to the islands?

HG: Oh, they were [plantation] laborers. He was a laborer.

MK: When and where were you born?

HG: I was born in Honohina, Hawai'i.

MK: And about what year was that?

HG: I was born in July 27, 1908.

MK: I know that a little before you were one year old, you lost your mother.

HG: Just five days before.

MK: So what happened after you lost your mother?

HG: Well, I think they stayed for a while, but, you know, my father had the sister. They didn't have children, so I was adopted by them, you know, Goto. Shigematsu Goto, and her name was Mitsuno. And then, they all moved to Kaua'i. They told me they stopped at Kahuku [O'ahu] for a short while, and then they came to Kōloa. That, I remember, though, because they used to always say that to me.

MK: When you first came to Kōloa, where did you folks live?

HG: We stayed in the Spanish Camp.

MK: Tell me what you remember about the Spanish Camp.

HG: The Spanish Camp, what I still remember is, I know that a ditch was, you know, in the front of the yard. Had a ditch. The house was facing south. That, I remember. And then, my Goto mother used to go and do washing for the manager's home. Used to be on the hill, you know. So I remember that I used to follow with her. And then, my father was--that, of course, Goto, so it's not the Ishiyama--he was more like working, taking care of the horses, yeah? Because stables de.

And then, later on, we moved to a different place, you know, back of the Kaua'i Trading Company. And then, they had a long house, you know. And then, each one [i.e., each household] has one or two rooms. And then, on Sunday morning, that bookkeeper, I think, was Miss Lindman. They pronounce different, so, I don't know actually. We used to say "Lindman, Lindman." But they used to live down by that--where should I say--more further down, you know. And then, more secluded place, though.

And then, I used to hold the bag, because they wanted the manure, horse manure. And then, my father--you know, the adopted father--he gives me five cents by holding that bag for him. And then, I didn't like the idea because it comes to my nose, you know, to hold that, and then he shoving it in, yeah? But I used to do that, and he used to give me five cents. I was very, very happy about that nickel that I received. And when I go down there, she [Miss Lindman] was on the porch. And then, used to give bananas, that ice cream banana. Inside is pink, you know. And that was a treat to me. I still remember that, though. On Sundays, yeah, take the. . . . Not every Sunday, I think, but quite often, when they needed the horse manure.

MK: So, when your Goto family moved in the back of the Kaua'i Trading Company area . . .

HG: Mm hmm, around there.

MK: . . . your Goto father was still working in the stables?

HG: That's right, mm hmm. Stable. And afterwards, well, we moved to another place, yeah?

MK: When the Gotos were living in that area, what do you remember about the other people that lived in the back of the Kaua'i Trading . . .

HG: That, I remember, is Mr. and Mrs. [Mankichi] Sueoka, you know. Mr. Sueoka, Sueoka Store. Mr. Sueoka has passed away several years ago or quite some time now. But Mrs. Sueoka is still living. She's in the 90s. And then, I remember they living there, one portion. And then, Mr. Mikami. I don't know his first name, you know, because I was just a small child. And then, later on, I think, they moved to Honolulu. I don't think so he had a wife, though. That, too, I remember, yeah? And I remember the plumeria tree, one plumeria tree in the back. It's kind of high tree. That's the first flower that I could remember.

MK: Then, when you were living with the Goto family, what kind of chores did you have as a little girl?

HG: Not much, no? Before days. And they didn't have children, so really kawaigatte moraeta no yo (so I was looked after with a lot of fondness). Really, really. And then, [HG was dressed up and had her picture taken] geta nanka demo no (with wooden clogs on). Too bad, you know, those pictures, my daughter-in-law, she took home. [In Japanese:] I had all the pictures with the wooden clogs and Japanese-style split skirt on. Before days, everybody wore the Japanese-style split skirt and traditional Japanese attire and got their picture taken. She [HG's daughter-in-law] took home all the pictures to the Mainland. Last year, she took it home. I have the picture when I was 100 days old. In traditional Japanese attire. It was said that my mother was holding me up from behind. Also, I had a picture of myself at about age two. And, I have a picture of myself when I was about three years old. But I'm sorry that I cannot show you now.

MK: And then, so, when you were little and living with the Gotos, what did you do for play, then?

HG: [In Japanese:] Well, I played with my friends, we often played house. And we made dolls with cloth, stuffed with cotton, and then, dressed them in kimonos. That was about it, I think.

MK: Oh, okay. And then, I know that when you were about eight years old, your auntie passed away. So, what happened when she passed away?

HG: That's why I came to Ishiyama. They took me back. And then, at that time, the Ishiyama mother, she was from Japan. Not too long,

you know, after she came. About two months later, she [aunt] died. Because she used to suffer every month. And then, when I go to school, too. When I see my [Goto] mother, you know, resting in the bed when I come back, feel sad, you know. Somehow, I used to feel sad. And I thought, "Why Mama has to be sick like this all the time," you know. I used to feel that way. And then, later on, I found out what it was but.

At that time, we [HG and Gotos] already moved to [Kōloa town]. . . . He [Goto father] bought one shop, you know, to make things with the leather. Ano kutsu-naoshi tari. (Repair shoes and other things.) Those things suru no ni. (To do those things). He moved to more on the town side, you know, where the Sueoka Store's building and all the shops. Around there, way in the front side. And my mother was very sad to move because all the friends down there, yeah? She was very sad to move. But they bought the place and then went. The next shop was Iwane. They used to do senbei business. And then, sono next ga Dr. Jiro Yoshizawa. Dr. Yoshizawa was there. So, the doctor used to come and see her. My Ishiyama father told me that, later on, they were thinking of going Honolulu to have a checkup and maybe have to go under surgery.

But the time when she died was just when Ishiyama mother came from Japan. I remember, still, that she comes to learn how to make the shirts, sewing, yeah? She was very good in Japanese kimono making, though, that Ishiyama mother. But these shirts and pants like that, she cannot. My Goto mother used to be good. And she used to do the washing for that o-tera no sensei (teachers at the temple) because they all were bachelors. So, I used to go. And then, good sensei datta, Tasaka sensei to iu no ga ne (a good sensei, a sensei named Tasaka). He used to play, and then we used to make the saru-kani gassen yo (the monkey-crab war game). Are takai tokoro watashi ga agatte kara, saru to shite, I used to jump on him. (In that game, I, as the monkey, would climb onto a high place and I used to jump on him.) I still remember that, though. My young days.

MK: You were saying that the Gotos had moved into town, yeah? There used to get Iwane senbeiya . . .

HG: That's right.

MK: . . . and a Yoshizawa . . .

HG: Doctor.

MK: . . . isha. And what other businesses were in town?

HG: They used to have farmers, yasai tsukuri shiotta (they were growing vegetables). Hayashi and then Suehiro family. And then the back side is Hamamura family. Raising vegetables to sell. Not too many stores, you know.

MK: So that was about it for the stores back then . . .

HG: Mm hmm. And then, when I was still in the camp when I started to go to school, the roads were so muddy. And I see the ox, cows, pulling the cane with the dump car like. Then, you know, it's so muddy. Before, Kōloa used to be so rainy. So people used to say, "You can forget your lunch, but don't forget your raincoat." That rainy, you know. "Bento wasuretemo, kappa wasure naide, to iu gurai ame ga okatta." That's why, I still remember, amari doro ga aru kara (because there is too much mud).

MK: So we were saying that, you know, the Gotos lived in town, and then when you were eight years old, Mrs. Goto passed away, yeah? So you went back to your Ishiyama family. At that time, where did the Ishiyamas live?

HG: They live in the camp, naga house, yo. Are mo, that long house, no? I don't remember who and who were in, though, ano house.

MK: Where was this camp located?

HG: (Chuckles) You know that Jōdō-shu temple? By that Big Save [Value Center]. Over there in the back side, used to have, the camp [i.e., Kōloa Japanese Camp]. And then, I still remember, they used to have a big water tank, you know. And they have to go and carry the water home. Had one bell on the side of the sink. We used to drink from that water. It's a wonder that we didn't get sick, though. Because, you know, the mosquitoes, they lay inside there. Because, somehow, you know, goes in.

MK: When you moved back to Ishiyama family, how many children, eventually, did Ishiyamas have?

HG: Oh, she had, nani toshi-go toshi-go de, no (one after another, a year apart). That's why, I was in third grade. Or second grade datta, no, hajime. And third grade kara, I used to stay home to help. Mr. [John] Bush used to be the principal. He told me to come to school, report, and then go home, you know. And when I was going home, this Mr. [Antone] Vidinha [Sr.], he used to be the policeman before. Mr. [Antone] "Kona" Vidinha that passed away, yeah, his father. Used to have. Portuguese man, you know, with the mustache and on the horse. We used to be so scared. He stopped me, you know. "Girl, how come you no go school, go home?"

So I say, "Oh, my mother had the baby." Then, after that, he didn't question. I used to stay home from school for weeks to help her. And then, the following year, she had again. Fourth one, third one ga shinda no (died), boy. Second is a girl. Third ga boy. And then, that [third] one shinde, the fourth, she had a girl. Then another boy ga umarete shinde, (died after birth). And another. Daibun otta, kodomo ga, no? (There were quite a few, children.) Living one is only, two boys and two girls.

MK: So as you were growing up, I know you stayed home to help your Ishiyama mother.

HG: That's right, that's right.

MK: What kind of chores did you have?

HG: Well, I used to wash the diaper, too. And then, take care the babies, those things, used to do, though. And then, when nine years old, we had the First World War. And then we were asked to go out in the field to work. And then, you know how much. Twenty-five cents a day, you know. But those days, the sugar price was--you know, they used to have bonus. So, even twenty-five cents, but used to have little bit monies, yeah? And if you work twenty-three days, you get the bonus. So, worked.

And then, at that time [1919], too, you had that bad Spanish influenza, that epidemic. The school used to be closed, you know, because so many of them get sick. Every day at the school, they take the temperature. And if you had little bit temperature, they send you home already. Then they made a barracks in the [plantation] hospital grounds because not enough room to put them in the hospital. But fortunately, I never got sick, though.

And then, at that time, I used to go out in the field to work. Because, those days, no more child labor law.

MK: Was that only during the summertime that you worked?

HG: Summertime, and then that period. About two years or three years. At that time, we worked out in the field.

MK: I know that you didn't catch the flu, but what kinds of things did people do to keep from getting the flu, those days?

HG: Well, that was later years, though, with the camphor. Used to have one bag and put that in.

MK: Put the camphor in the bag and hang it around your neck?

HG: Hang it around your neck with a string.

MK: How about your brothers or sisters? Did they get the Spanish flu . . .

HG: No, no. They were very small babies. No, they didn't get it. None in the family, though.

MK: At that time, what kind of work were your father and mother doing?

HG: Mother, she couldn't work because she has children. One after the other, just like every year she's been having. But the father was working cut cane. In the field.

MK: And when you working in the field, what kind of work did you do?

HG: First went for kālai, you know, hoeing. Then they send me to plant cane. And used to have a mean, mean luna. Hoo, always get. You know, we start from five [o'clock a.m.], you know. The train leaves on five [o'clock a.m.], locomotive with the box thing, the car. And then, as soon as you reach there, you know, the summer months, the days are long, so gets light early, you know. Lighted. Then we have to work already. And then, eight o'clock, fifteen minutes for breakfast. And then, we eat (chuckles) mostly all, and then we leave some for lunch. Lunch is 11:00 to 11:30. I think was 11:30 to 12:00, about that, half an hour. So we eat, have lunch. And then, work till four o'clock in the afternoon. That's long hours of work, though. No more money, so we don't buy candies. No more candies. The only thing we used to eat was take plum and eat or, you know, guavas. That's about all.

MK: What did you do with the money once you got paid?

HG: Oh, all, give to the parents. It's not much, but it's a big help for them. Not one cent you morau, you know. We give, you know. Sore demo binbōdakara, kashi nanka demo katte motte ikaren no. (Because we were poor, we couldn't buy and take candy to work.) I think our family was more binbō, no? Some, dattara candy nanka motte kiotta kara, uchi candy tabeta koto nakatta. Chew cane shiotta, ha itameta. (Some brought candies, but there wasn't a time that I had candy. I chewed sugarcane and damaged my teeth.)

(Laughter)

MK: Now, let's see. I know last time I saw you, you were saying that you went to Nihongo gakkō. Tell me the Nihongo gakkōs that you went to.

HG: [In Japanese:] There was one called Kōloa Nihonjin Shōgakkō. And then, at my time, Togo-sensei was no longer there, a Nishimura-sensei was there. I don't know his first name, you know. But, I'd know if I looked at the Japanese school history. He, as a family friend, treated me with a lot of affection. He didn't have any children. I went there until third grade. Then, because we were poor, we had to have a tanomoshi started. But, my father's friend, a friend from his hometown, said that he wouldn't start a tanomoshi unless my father sent me to the temple's school. I didn't want to go. People called the temple's school, "Hantai (opposition) gakkō." There was already a Japanese-language school. There was already Kōloa Nihonjin Shogakkō. But, the temple started a school, the Hongwanji did. That's why everybody said, "Hantai gakkō, hantai gakkō." I didn't want to go, you know. But, since the friend said he'd start a tanomoshi only if I went to the temple school, I went there reluctantly. Then, on the first day--when I was still eight or nine years old, perhaps not quite nine--I was standing there. You know, you feel so bashful, too. I didn't say anything. Then the teacher came out and said, "Why haven't you gone in and given your greetings to everyone?" My, what a mean sensei, I thought. I thought that. But, after going to the temple school I didn't harbor

any feelings against it. Later, that teacher returned to Japan. That was some years later.

In the old days on Tenchō-setsu we all wore the traditional Japanese split-skirt to school. We wore a kimono and that skirt. The imperial rescript on education was carefully stored in our classroom. On Tenchō-setsu, it was taken out and read by the school's principal. We all bowed very deeply and respectfully. It was that way.

MK: So, as the years went on, what did you think about this Hongwanji gakuen?

HG: [In Japanese:] Oh, I think it was good that I went to the Hongwanji gakuen. The reason why is because the number of students was small. And then, when I entered the eighth grade, there were just a few students. In the beginning, there was a Takeda-sensei, then Motoe-sensei came.

MK: How were the teachers at this Hongwanji gakuen?

HG: [In Japanese:] [Motoe-sensei's] wife was teaching, too. The sensei and wife, the wife always wore a Japanese split-skirt and taught. And then, after school, on Saturdays, the wife used to say [in dialect], "Ote-te shite kudasai," instead of "Otetsudai shite kudasai. (Please help with my housework.)" She said that because she was from Fukui-ken. The former teacher was from Hiroshima-ken, Takeda-sensei. That's why I couldn't understand her words sometimes. In the old days, even though you were still a child you'd be sent to sewing classes. At these classes, sometimes she'd use some dialect terms. They were a good sensei and wife, I was treated well by them. On Saturdays and Easter vacations, I used to go help at their home. I was needed at our home but, no, she [Mrs. Motoe] had babies, too, so I went there often.

MK: And this ano Hongwanji gakuen, where was it located?

MG: Right in the church ground. That was a small building. That building, somebody bought. They have it in Lāwā'i. It still stays there, somebody's residence. Small. (Chuckles)

MK: And then, for English school, where did you go?

MG: I went to Kōloa School. My first teacher was Mrs. [Helyn] Schimmelfennig [Gerald].

MK: What do you remember about Mrs. [Helyn] Schimmelfennig [Gerald]?

MG: Ah, she was so strict, I remember. And then, you know, first grade, yeah? Get kindergarten? I don't think so we had kindergarten, though. First grade, you know. And then, Saturdays, the school out, she used to tell me to come and help. And then, I used to go her house and help clean the window, you know. She was "Miss,"

though. Miss Schimmelfennig, yeah? What was her first name, no? Was it Frances? Kind of forgot. And then, my second-grade teacher was Mrs.--no, Miss [Tsui] Tashima. Later on, she came Mrs. [Tsui Tashima] Yamagata. And my third-grade teacher was Mrs. [Margaret Miller] Blake. Mina kawai-gatte moraemashita. (I was treated affectionately by all.) Only Miss Schimmelfennig was kind of hidoi hito datta, no (harsh person).

And funny, you know, every Friday, I don't know why, I used to vomit gakkō itte (at school). Dakara gakkō kara kaeshitari otta. (That's why I would be sent home from school.) But Mrs. Blake ga hontō oya no yō ni kawai-gatte moraeta (Mrs. Blake cared for me as a parent would). I still remember, you know, I say that to Miss Wong, [i.e., Mrs. Juliette Blake Wong] too. You know, if she [Mrs. Blake] eats lunch, she keep for me the two pancake, you know, and tells me, "Take this home." And then, Miss Wong was my classmate, too, her daughter but. "And on the way going home, I have two pancakes for you, so eat." Hontō, you know, I never tasted such a good pancake. Because pancake, home de yaku kind dattara, you know, katai yōna, panko to tada sato mazete tamago ga hairu ka hairan gurai nani no. (Because the pancakes that we made at home, you know, were hard. It had flour and just some sugar mixed in and maybe an egg or none at all.) She was so nice. Totemo kawai-gatte moraete, watashi hontoni shiawase datta gakkō itte. (She cared for me with a lot of kindness, I was very happy at school.)

MK: How about your fifth-grade teacher?

HG: Fifth-grade teacher, I didn't stay very much. I stayed about two weeks and they promoted me to sixth. I missed out, though. Fifth grade, you learn so much things, you know. Math ni shite mo, no. (Even in math.) But I was promoted to sixth grade, so.

MK: Who was your sixth-grade teacher?

HG: Sixth-grade teacher was Mrs. Aka. Fifth grade wa Mr. [Soon Nahm] Ahn, Korean teacher. But he promoted me to--I didn't want to nani [be promoted] but, no? Before days, they let you skip grades, too. And then, sixth grade was Mrs. Minnie Aka.

MK: And what do you remember about her?

HG: She was a typical Hawaiian. But she was a nice lady.

MK: And your seventh and eighth grade?

HG: Seventh grade, ano toki teachers, Mrs. (Maud) Sisson ga, Miss--hajime Miss Gilbert konda Mrs. Garrick natte ne. Garrick, yeah. And then, Miss [Mrs.] Sisson.

MK: I looked at an old history of Kōloa School and noticed that in the old days, they used to have special events like May Day and Christmas.

HG: Oh, yes. Oh, yes.

MK: What are some of your memories . . .

HG: Our days, yeah, I still remember. I was in the Girl Reserve, you know. So we used to have the maypole dance.

MK: How about Christmas?

HG: Christmas, I don't remember so much about Christmas, though. May Day, we really [celebrated]. And those days, we all line up, you know, in the platform by the flagpole. And then, they put the record on and we all do the exercise first. Do the exercise, and then sing the song, and then go, all, march in the classes. Japanese school, too, though. Of course, we didn't used to sing, but they used to let us line up and then walk in.

MK: During World War I, did anything different occur at school?

HG: Well, we have to do knitting. I was in the third grade. So, that's when I learn how to knit. We have to knit the scarf for them, and then the pullover, you know, sweaters, yeah? I didn't do the stocking, though, because we were still young. That part, we have to do. And I still remember the day that the war was ended. Mrs. [J. K.] Farley, was living close by Dr. [A. H.] Waterhouse. Ho, she came with all tears, in the morning. And then, Miss [Eunice] Neff was my teacher. She said, "The war has ended! Kaiser went away!" (Chuckles) So we stopped the school lessons. And we all marched by that--marched the town, up plantation store, around there, and then went back. And then, they had a celebration, I think, then. They used to have one hall like across that big Sueoka Store. I think that was a plantation warehouse, something like that. Over there, they had the celebration, though. I still remember. That was a big thing when the war ended, yeah?

MK: And then, also, I think during the war, maybe about 1916, they put up a new building at Kōloa School. Would you remember that?

HG: Must be the bungalow, yeah [HG is referring to the eight bungalows, built 1916-1920.]?

MK: They said it took the place of the old Dole building.

HG: They did increase, though, some of the buildings on the main. Too bad, you know, that all got burnt [in 1973]. Second grade, third grade, was all in the bungalow. And then, when I went to fourth grade, was on the main building, on this side. But I know they increased some of the buildings, the other side.

MK: In those days, how was the teaching for you? The education that you got at Kōloa School?

HG: Education I got? I think it's pretty good, though.

MK: What kinds of things did they teach you . . .

HG: I still remember the first hard word that I--I always used to tell that to Mrs. [Tsui Tashima] Yamagata, you know. She was my second-grade teacher. "Mrs. Yamagata, the first hard word I learned was 'separate.'" You know, separate? (Chuckles) That word, I still remember learning that from her in her class, second grade. And we used to have math, we used to have geography, history.

MK: Did you have any favorite subjects?

HG: I used to like geography. That's social studies, eh, now? I used to like. I never used to take tests. I used to like that. History is kind of hard because you have to memorize all the years.

MK: What subject did you not like the most?

HG: I think history, yeah? I don't quite. . . . I used to like geography. Spelling and those things, I used to like.

MK: How about sports?

HG: We hardly, you know, had sports like that. We just used to play among with the girls, that kind. We draw lines and jump on that. Hide-and-seek and things like that, we used to play. And then, I used to play horse. You know, one going hold the other side, and then another person, and then we go jump on that, you know. Those kind games, we used to play. And beanbags when we came about seventh grade. You put the Job's Tears in it. You make small bags and then with that [you play]. And jack[s] asobiyotta. We used to play jacks. That, I used to play, though. Friends to de.

MK: So, you played all kinds of games, then, yeah?

HG: Mm hmm, mm hmm. Jack[s] ga ichiban hajime. (Jacks were the first things I played.) And my mother, Goto mother, taught me how to tat. Tatting, you know, when I was about six. I still remember. She showed me how to tat. And crochet, of course, my neighbor, when I was about eight years old, when I came back to Ishiyama. That's how I learned how to crochet.

MK: Then, when you were that young, what kind of hopes did you have?

HG: [In Japanese:] Well, I hoped to be a schoolteacher or a nurse. I had those hopes but being poor I couldn't go to school.

MK: I know that when you were fourteen, your father passed away, yeah?

HG: [In Japanese:] That's right. That's why when I graduate grammar school--I graduated only from grammar school--at that time, my teacher came and said, "I'll help you go to school so go." And then, the temple's Moteo-sensei came over to the house. "Go to Honolulu, go to Normal School, go to the Hongwanji's Girls'

School"--Normal School was about two years. In the old days you could become a teacher in two years but later it increased from two to four years. [To go to] Normal School, you didn't even have to go to high school. But I couldn't go. Even if they were to let me go to high school I'd have to work somewhere while going to school and I just didn't have the time. Because I have to help, eh? Before days, it was like that for everyone. There were many who didn't have an eighth grade education. Some went out to work as domestic servants.

MK: So, when your father died when you were fourteen years old, how did the family manage to survive?

GH: Well, I was working. I started to work on cut-cane field, you know, that loading. Hapai kō, we call that. Pile, yo. We make the pile for the ones to load the cane on the car. And that one, I used to get dollar quarter [\$1.25] one day. Not hour, you know, one day. And that's really hard work, but if I go to hoeing, seventy-five cents a day. But that is because, you know, really hard work. And then, Filipinos used to be the most, not Japanese. That's why, dollar quarter [\$1.25] moraeyotta. That work, when I went. But that was a hard work. And that's how managed. [HG says in Japanese:] And that's why I married early, it wasn't a love match but an arranged one. And then, there was no man in our household so I married, sacrificed myself a little for the sake of the family. We used to support the family. And those days, no welfare. Maybe, I don't know, didn't have, no? So, the only thing [food items] the plantation used to give was milk. One gallon--one quart of milk. Not one gallon, one quart of milk. And then, meat. That meat is tough, tough, tough kind. (Chuckles) You know, they sell the good one. And to give away. Right now, these days, you know, all goes under welfare. But we felt so embarrassed like, yeah? But those days, I don't think so they had, though. I don't remember.

MK: So, to manage, you had to help by working in the fields . . .

HG: Working. The Ishiyama no mother was rather weak. She used to sew kimonos like that, but she won't be able to do washing much for outsiders.

MK: At age sixteen, you got married?

HG: That's right.

MK: And you said it was a shinpai marriage.

HG: Shinpai marriage.

MK: How was that arranged?

HG: [In Japanese:] Somebody came to ask for me, there was a matchmaker. When I really think about it now, you're still a child at sixteen.

MK: How did you feel, getting married so . . .

HG: Young?

MK: . . . at age sixteen?

HG: No, but some marry. That's why, not like only myself getting married. Really, no? Tsukiatte nannara but so ja nai. (If we had been going with each other that's different, but it wasn't the case.) And then, kodomo ga dekiru shi (I gave birth). A year later. I was married in September. In October already, I had my first child. I was working at the hospital already at that time. After I married, no? I didn't want to work at the hospital, but I was working in the field. Then (I got a very bad infection in my finger). Totemo uzuku no yo. Soshite kondo doctor itte. Kitte, hochiku shita no, mainichi byoin kayotte, oyu nanshite, are shite tara doctor ga byoin ni shigoto kite kure to iu no yo. (It ached terribly. Then I went to the doctor. It was cut and the pus removed, I was going to the hospital daily and applying warm water. While doing all that the doctor asked me to come work at the hospital.) They had only one nurse, you know, one RN [registered nurse.] Only one Filipino orderly, too. And then, there was a Japanese man, Mr. Fujimoto, that's all you know. And then, I said, "I don't want to do." Because hospital, you know, to take care the patients and it's dirty work. Then our friend, Mr. Tabuchi, him made ga tanonde kara watashi ni byoin ni kite kure. Dakara ammari sakerute isha dakara to iutte. Dr. Waterhouse, yo. (Mr. Tabuchi, even he asked me to work at the hospital. So, I went to work. He said don't try to avoid it, because it's for the doctor, Dr. Waterhouse.)

And then, after I had my daughter, they wanted for me to come back again. So, those days ima no yo ni nande mo strict ja nai kara (because things were not as strict as they are now) they gave me one room with a baby crib in it. (Laughs) Asa no uchi isogashii kedo. (In the morning, it's busy, but.) Afternoon not so busy, so. And then, are tsurete itta no. Shimai ni isha ni mo take care shite moratta. Kondo second one ga umareru made itta no yo. Then, mata kondo, undekara, mata kite kure to iutte kita no. I said, "No." Futari mo ottara hard, tōtō ikan datta. (And then, I took my daughter along. In the end I even had the doctors take care of her. I went to work until my second one was born. Then, after I gave birth, they asked me to come back again. I said, "No." With two it's hard, in the end, I didn't go back.) But I started to take in laundry. Washing. Because my husband no pay small dakara.

MK: What kind of work was your husband doing?

HG: He was working for Mr. Kawakami, contractor. Dokata no shigoto no yo. Ditch, lake, ano reservoir koshiraetari, this and that. That type, dokata no shigoto datta. (Construction labor. They built ditches, lake, that reservoir, this and that. That type, it was construction labor.) But not too much. And I have to support the

Ishiyama side, too. Okane chotto de mo age an kara. (Because I have to give them some money, even a little.) That's why, hard. Are kara sentaku, no, take in shite kara. Sentaku shite. (Because of that I did laundry, took in laundry.)

MK: So, going back a little bit, what kind of work did you do as a nurse's aide?

HG: Oh, nurse's aide, you take care the patients. You bathe the patients, you know. And then, when they have surgery like that and they not doing too well, I have to stay overnight at the hospital. That was rough, though, because I have children. And take care the patients, anyway. And then, they used to cut so many tonsils those days. So, you know, about ten or twelve [years old], they come in. One by one, they cut. Then, I have to go to first one after they come out from the surgery. Because they vomits, too. Mayaku kakatte iru kara. (Because they're under drug sedation.) And then, the next one comes out, then I have to go to the next one. Zutto mite. (I looked after them continuously.) And then surgery I have to and OB [obstetrical] cases like that, I used to [assist]. And after my fourth child was born, I didn't have it for quite long. So in between, they wanted me to come for special. So, I used to go and work, too.

MK: How was the pay?

HG: One dollar, one day. And then, if I stay day and night, dollar half [\$1.50]. Fifty cents for the night. One day, you know. Every day, you know, no vacation. No vacation. That's why, when you think of now days, really arigatai yo, honto ni (thankful, really).

MK: Who were the doctors you worked with?

HG: I worked for Dr. Waterhouse. When he was on leave and then went away, Dr. Crawford. He was good. He used to like children. Oh, every time he comes, in the morning, he doesn't go to see the patients. He comes and carry my daughter, Mildred. He carries and walking around, going around by the patients. (Chuckles) Totemo kodomo suki datta (He was extremely fond of children). He was single, though. Dr. Crawford. And then, later, da kine special nan toki, Dr. [Marvin] Brennecke, too. Not too much with him. But Dr. Waterhouse and Dr. Crawford, nice to work for.

MK: What did you think about this job? The nurse's aide job?

HG: Mmm, I liked it. After, you know, I started to work, really, I didn't think dirty at all. And you want to help them. That's how I used to feel. That's why, I thought, if I had another life, I would go back nursing to help them.

MK: Then, after you did the nurse's aide job, you got into the laundry.

HG: Laundry, yeah.

MK: How did you get into doing laundry, though? How did you start doing that?

HG: Well, the beginning, I have to ask somebody if get washing to do, you know, to let me know. Because they were looking for [someone] sometimes for laundry. And then, I guess the people tells to come and see me. Wet laundry. I used to do Filipino laundry, too, you know.

MK: About how many people did you do laundry for?

HG: Oh, quite a bit. Only two dollars a month, you do that. So, I had quite a bit, though. Nijūnin ga otta ka shiran. (There may have been twenty or so customers.) And during the war [World War II] soldier laundry mo shitari shita kara (I did that, too).

MK: Those days, where were you living?

HG: Oh, I was living the old camp.

MK: That's behind the . . .

HG: [First Hawaiian] Bank.

MK: . . . bank?

HG: The old camp.

MK: You were saying that the plantation boss allowed you to do the laundry?

HG: Mm hmm [yes]. My daughters were working at the [Kōloa Plantation] office while they were going to high school those days. And then, I asked. Because the Board of Health wouldn't allow you to do laundry at home, dry cleaning laundry. Wet laundry, it's okay, you know. But dry cleaning, no. So I told Mr. [M.] Yamasaki, "I took over (your business), it's okay. But I cannot do." Because I cannot do it in the room. The Board of Health very strict. So they said I have to get one shop. So I went to see the manager, Mr. Moir. Hector Moir. He was very nice. And then, he built for me. Well, he was my customer, too. Because he was a customer for [M.] Yamasaki's [clothes cleaning business] then.

END OF SIDE ONE

SIDE TWO

MK: How did you manage, raising your seven children?

HG: Well, when I started already, the older ones are going to high school, so I could manage. And my husband used to help me, too, you

know, while he was living. In the night like that, the pressing, he used to help me, though.

MK: What do you remember about your children's school days?

HG: Well, those days, as I told you, were very poor. Even now, they [HG's children] talk and laugh about it. We cannot afford to buy apples yara, soda water nanka, we cannot afford to buy. My husband [Tokuichi Gushiken], he was a strong man, you know. Every year, that Mr. Yamamoto used to ask. He was kinda big shot, you know, Kōloa soda [Asahi Ice and Soda Works] Yozaemon Yamamoto. He asked him to come and pound the mochi for them. And he, and my husband, and another neighbor, iku no yo (goes). He [Yamamoto] give about two cases soda. And so, when he brings home, oh, they want to drink. So I said, "No. This is on the New Year's Day, you going drink." (Chuckles) So, no? But binbō nagara kodomo ni demo nanka koute, ano atarashii no o kisete. And then nenshi ni iku no yo. All over, they go. "Omedeto gozaimasu," iutte kara. We used to do that, too. Kitara ten cents yara yaru no yo. Ten cents ka jūgo cents ka. Ano gurai yo, yokei wa dekin. But, oh, they used to be so happy. And then, drink the soda. (Chuckles) Asakara soda ga nomitai no yo. (But, even while we were poor, we bought something for the children and had them wear something new. And, then they made their New Year's visits to friends' homes. All over, they go, saying, "Happy New Year." We used to do that, too. When children visited our house, we gave each ten cents or so. Ten cents or fifteen cents. About that amount, we couldn't do more than that. But, oh, they used to be so happy. And then, drink the soda. (Chuckles) From morning they wanted to drink soda.)

MK: So, those days, how did you celebrate O-shōgatsu?

HG: Oh, O-shōgatsu was a big thing, you know, before days. We used to pound the mochi at home. Ano neighbors ga. (The neighbors did.) And the neighbors demo, before, neighbors close, you know. Ano ima dattara, that closeness ga chigau, no? Before to kurabetara. So about four homes ga itsudemo mochi tsuku no yo. Sore de uchi ni ano that Mrs. Okamoto to iu no ga tofuya datta no yo, she was going around, motte kuwariyotta kara uri ni. Then she saw one ano ishi no usu ga atta te. Soshite, four of us ga nan de partner de kouta no yo. And then, are de zutto tsuki otta ga, my husband ga, I think, dokka shigoto no ho de mitandaro, okii monkeypod no ki o mite, motte modotte, are usu ni shita no yo. Sore kara uchi de zutto tsuita. And then, kondo my husband ga shinde kara ato wa nani o yo, chotto no aida tsuita but too much work. We used to buy already. We started buying mochi. O-shōgatsu ga kuru to iutara, oh hontō. Shigoto shiotta kara watashi mo sentaku ga isogashii datta yo. (Now, that closeness is different, no? If you compare now with before. So about four homes always pounded mochi. And then, there was that Mrs. Okamoto who was a tofu-ya, she was going around, carrying and selling her tofu. Then she saw one stone mortar. Then, four of us as partners bought that. And then, we were pounding mochi with that all along, but my husband, I think, at some

work site, saw a huge monkeypod and brought it back, and that he made into a mortar. From then on we pounded mochi at home. And then, when my husband died, afterwards for a short while we pounded mochi but it was too much work. We used to buy already. We started buying mochi. When New Year's approaches, really [busy]. Because I was working, I was busy with my laundry.)

MK: How about the okazu for O-shōgatsu?

HG: O-shōgatsu dattara ima demo suru. Ban ni ano toshi-koshi soba. (If it's New Year's, we do it even now. At night we have the New Year's Eve buckwheat noodles.) Even myself, I eat that, you know. And the kuromame. Are wa dōshite mo. Soshite sushi shitari. Sushi wa ima demo suru kedo. (And the black beans, that's a must. We also made sushi. But, we make sushi even now.)

Ano kodomo ga mada ano goro de mo, ano neighbors to Fourth of July. Are ga big thing datta. (The children even at that time celebrated Fourth of July with the neighbors. That was a big thing.) Fourth of July. Before we don't have car. And then, plantation no, ano kisha ga no tsurete iku no yo. (And then, the plantation's train transports them [to the picnic site].) Then, a certain amount, you have to walk, but on the car we used to. And then Mr. Okamoto ga one truck, tsukōte otta kara. Mai no ban kara they goes to make the tent and then fishing yara shite. Soshite kondo watashira next day iku no bentō kosaete kara. Asa kara hayo okite, no. (And then Mr. Okamoto had one truck, he was using that for transportation. From the night before they go to make the tent and then they did fishing and other things. Then we go the next day after making box lunches. We woke up very early in the morning.)

HG: That was one of them, that. [In Japanese:] And then, there were picnics. There were temple picnics. About once a year. And then, there were Okinawan club picnics. Those times we prepared box lunches. Those were the things we did. And then, when the carnival and such came even though we didn't have a car, we had a friend [who provided transportation]. Mr. Hadama, Dr. K. Hadama, he was a nice guy. He was my husband's friend from his young days. He [Hadama] took us to places. That's why, we were able to take all our children to see things. Those things used to be a big thing, though.

MK: How about movies?

HG: [In Japanese:] Yeah, there were movies, too. When I was a child I used to even beg to go to the movies. I didn't ask my mother too much but I'd ask my father, "I want to go to the picture [show]." It cost about fifteen cents. It was about ten cents or fifteen cents.

MK: And o-shibai?

HG: [In Japanese:] There were Japanese plays. Even while I was with the

Gotos I went to the Japanese plays. The plays would come, from Honolulu side. And then, since we had old Shinagawa Hall the play would be performed there. And those days, you know, there were foodstuffs being sold, ice cream and such. It used to take some effort to open the stage curtains, especially in the kabuki plays. Everybody would prepare and bring something from home. And they could eat in there, you know. Eventually, there were no more plays. I still remember when I was small. My Goto parents used to prepare a lot of good food and tell me to take a nap because they were going to take me to a play that night. But I couldn't sleep, you know, you get so excited. I went often to see, they took me to plays often. During their time, I used to let our children go to the movies. I didn't deprive them from everything, no.

MK: I know in 1935 they had a big hundred year celebration [for Kōloa Plantation].

HG: Yes, celebration, mm hmm.

MK: What do you remember about that?

HG: I was pregnant with one daughter, 1935. They had it at the manager's ground. Parade ga atta ka shiran. (I don't know if there was a parade.) Anyway, that was a big thing, too. Float nanka denakatta yo. (There were no floats and such.) I don't think so, no.

And then, Holy Ghost. Those Portuguese, they used to have that, you know. And then, we used to like to go and buy the sweet bread. (Chuckles)

MK: Oh, how did the Portuguese celebrate the Holy Ghost festival?

HG: They used to have all kind of games, too. And then, some of the prizes used to be bread, too. And they used to sell.

MK: Then, you mentioned that there used to be an Okinawan kenjinkai?

HG: Yeah, kenjinkai ga ariotta yo (Yeah, there was a prefectural club).

MK: How active was the Okinawan community here?

HG: Was very active, though. Then, they used to Bon dance Okinawa dance. Mm hmm, used to.

MK: I notice that your husband's family is Okinawan, huh?

HG: Yeah, yeah, yeah. He came from Japan, you know, when he was eleven years old.

MK: Tell me a little bit about your husband, then.

HG: His mother was a midwife, you know. She was a very good midwife.

So when I was going to have my first child, Mildred. Because I was working there [at the hospital], so they wanted me to--the nurse, too, Miss Whiteman. Minerva Whiteman. They wanted me to have the baby at the hospital. But how can I go and have my baby at the hospital? Here, everybody says my mother-in-law is so good. But she said if I want to, I can, you know. Very broad-minded, you know. But ninjō to gimu to shite dekinai ne anna koto. (But, considering my feelings toward my mother-in-law and my sense of obligation I couldn't do that sort of thing.) That's why, I didn't go. He had four brothers. And he was the youngest of all.

MK: What was his name?

HG: Tokuichi.

MK: Tokuichi Gushiken, yeah? And they also lived in the Kōloa area?

HG: Right.

MK: Their family.

HG: Mm hmm. My husband, when he died, was fifty. His oldest brother, he had cancer, too. My husband wasn't cancer. But he died, was only forty-nine. Short life.

MK: Then, when your husband died in 1951, how did you manage to support your family?

HG: With the laundry. That's how I supported, you know. Of course, my daughter Edith, she's a now, assistant publisher. She's also office manager, too. That Garden Island, the one that she's working. She stayed long, though. She got married about middle of her twenties. So, she helped, too, though. I owe her plenty. She's so nice, though. The children, I'm really thankful, you know. The seven children I have, they all really takes good care of me, which it's a really blessing. Even the yard, too. They all pitch in and have a yard service for me, you know. Otherwise, I cannot take care the yard. (Chuckles) Kodomo ga mina yoku shite kureru kara. (Because the children are all so good to me.) I feel so grateful every time.

MK: So, with the laundry, you supported your family?

HG: That's right.

MK: Who were most of your customers back then? Your customers for your laundry?

HG: Those laborers, too, the Filipino. Filipinos were the good customers, you know. Because hoka no men yori (more than other men) they like nice [clothes]. . . . Whenever we have the meeting [among dry cleaners], they say they are the best customers because they like to dress up. So, those kind. And then, I used to [do], the manager's [clothes], no? Was so thankful. [Plantation] manager and then Dr. [Marvin]

Brennecke. We had, 1946, the strike. Ano toki ni ano Judge [Philip] Rice nan de mo I was doing, you know. (At that time I was cleaning Judge Rice's clothes.) They have to pass by that plantation store, you know. And over there, the picket line, they don't let them come in. That's why, I lost, though, quite a bit.

MK: How about during the World War II? I know that some businesses in Honolulu did very well. How about your laundry?

HG: Well, [at] my laundry, not too much. Wet laundry, of course, I did some servicemen no. But dry cleaning not much. Because they don't stay one place and they don't dress like that. You know, only woolen things I do, mostly. Their jackets like that, I do, but other than that.

MK: When did you end doing the laundry?

HG: I ended 1970 ka, no? Because I have to move out. So I was hoping that I get some kind of work to do. Well, that was in 1969, I started with the bank [First Hawaiian Bank], though. Because eventually, we have to move out. Over there going be house lots. So, I was looking for a job. I was thinking maybe I should work in the hotel, dishwasher or something. Or in the kitchen. I like cooking. But you have to find a way to go down. In the meantime, one day, when I was going to the bank, the lady who used to clean, I know her very well. But I didn't know that she was going to quit. She started to work for the Big Save. When I was going to the post office, when I pass in front, I saw another woman cleaning. So I said, "How come, Mrs. Moke, you doing the. . . . What happened to Mrs. Nagata?"

Then she said, "Oh, she quit because she going work for the Big Save. So, I'm taking over. But you know, I get that dizzy spell. In the bank, you have to lock the place and work. You cannot be open. I have to lock the place and work. So, I'm thinking of quitting."

So I said, "Oh, can I have that job?" (Chuckles)

Then she said, "Oh, yeah, sure. I'll talk to Mr. Omoto." He was the manager, branch manager, there. "I'll talk to him." Then, she told me that, "Mr. Omoto said, 'Oh, Mrs. Gushiken is a hardworking lady. Somebody else, too, was asking, but I'll give the job to her.'" And then, he was a good friend with my son-in-law, too. He used to be the branch manager for Kōloa, too, with the First Hawaiian Bank. So, they were very good friend. Right away, I got the job.

MK: So you became the custodian at Bank of Hawai'i?

HG: No, First Hawaiian Bank in Kōloa. That was good because walking distance. So while I was doing the laundry, I held the job, you know. Because in the evening I can go, in the late afternoon, I can

do. Because I didn't want to let go the job because the laundry is already slacking down.

MK: So you did both, then, for a while?

HG: Yeah, yeah. For a while. I started from nineteen. . . . That was September 1969. And I started. And then, until I moved, yeah, 1970, August.

MK: Then, when did you get involved with the Kōloa Senior Citizens [i.e., Kōloa Civic Center]?

HG: Oh, that was in 1967 in November. Mrs. [Lindsay] Faye used to be the head, you know, before, the executive director. They said they wanted to start one senior citizen's [club] at Kōloa [Civic] Center. So, they told me to come to a meeting. They're going to hold a meeting. And then, Mrs. . . . Filipino lady, Liberato, Rose ga, came and told me to come to the meeting and call some of the ladies. So I contacted all the Japanese people. They were interested. And then, we first met at the Jōdō Mission hall, you know. It was a small hall. And then, they said they wanted to start already. So, we didn't have a place to do. So, I asked the reverend. They have the YBA [Young Buddhists Association] hall. If we can use over there. He said, oh, they were so happy to do. So, we started over there.

But right through, we wanted a place of our own. So the Japanese[-language] school. Kōloa Community Association all lease around there. So, we asked. And then, we have to fix. So we had some generous carpenters. They came and help us. And then, I got the sink and the carpet because the house, you know, people moving out. So, I asked the Grove Farm and we got it, and then we put it in that old Japanese school. And then, when people dies, then, you know, get the donation for the things. Beginning, we had the hot plate, you know. Miss Middleton from Wilcox Hospital donated to us. We used to use that because we have to make coffee or tea. And then, later on, when Mr. Hama died, they told me that I can have the stove, a gas stove. One small, portable kind though. Small kind, yeah? So, we got that. And then, Mrs. [Elsa] Holtwick, her husband got one refrigerator for us. So, was really, no? It was our own, so was good. It started in November 1967. So this November going to be twenty years.

MK: Then, when did you folks move into the present building?

HG: Present one was in January 1976. Over there, my, we don't have to worry, anything. We used to have monitors, too, after the nani we used to have all the monitors. But now, we have a custodian there. And then, the refrigerator is there, too. And lately, about couple months ago, that wasn't working well, so we got another new one. Before, was only once a week, Wednesday. But now, we have Monday. Monday, we have a Hawaiian quilting and ukulele. And Tuesday, the craft. We go to help with the craft. And bamboo weaving. One

Filipino man comes [to teach bamboo weaving]. And Wednesday is the assembly day. That day, only enjoy. First Wednesday of the month, we always--the assembly day is on Wednesday--we go down to the Sheraton[-Kaua'i] Hotel. And then, Thursday, we have ceramics. We used to have Adult Basic English. Those who didn't go to high school ones had the more privilege to learn. But now they are out of money, so last month cut off now. That comes under DOE [Department of Education], too. And Friday, we have Japanese dancing. And then, yarn crochet. One Portuguese lady comes [to teach yarn crochet]. So, every day, something going on.

MK: What do you do at the center?

HG: Oh, I take care the attendance and this and that about the program, too. And then, have to attend to meetings, too. Right now, good, that boy that taking care of that. He's the coordinator for the center, but if he comes in early, it's good. Telephone calls, too. Right through, take care. And I have to, every day, the record. I have to write down, keep the record. Lots of work to do.

MK: Yeah, it seems like it. It's half day every day, yeah?

HG: Every day, mm hmm. Four hours.

MK: Another thing you're active in now days is the Hongwanji. What do you do at the Hongwanji?

HG: Well, before, you know, I used to be officer, too. But now, I rather have the younger ones do, so I don't do very much. But sushi making, we do for the hotel. Sheraton Hotel. They asked. They called me up and then asked the senior citizens to do. You know, that's a big thing now, so first thing, they ask. But I asked to the president, that was Mr. [Springwater] Kaulili. He said, "No way." And we don't have the facilities. And then, we cannot be doing those kind business kind at the center. So, I said, "Well, if that's the case, why not give it to the Hongwanji fujinkai." Then they can make money. Then they said okay. Quite a bit, you know, now. We have, I think, more than 25,000, though, we made. Started from 1982. Every week. I don't go. Because I have to go to the center. I leave about seven [o'clock a.m.]. Seven-thirty, I'm usually over there. But Sunday, I go to help. Because Sunday is the most. And they want for the brunch, so we have to start early in the morning.

MK: So, now days, your life is taken up by the senior citizen's . . .

HG: Mostly, yeah.

MK: Little bit, the Hongwanji activities.

HG: Not much like before. I cannot.

MK: I just have couple more questions for you. I was wondering, as you

look back on your life, what do you think about your life in Kōloa?

HG: Really, this is my home, Kōloa. And I feel, really, I don't care to move to other places, though. I really like it here. All the old friends are all here, too. And then, my husband's grave is up there. Just like I was born and raised here, that's how I feel.

Because Big Island, I went there to my mother's grave. And then, when my daughter folks, the family, when they go, they go and visit her grave, too. But now, over there is all cane field. So hard to find. Even they had a big church, you know, over there. New church [was] built. I went 1952 in October when Rev. (Kyojo) Naito had one excursion going to Big Island. And then, Maui, Big Island, O'ahu, too. And I was not in the position to go because my husband died and only one year or so. But I wanted to see my mother's grave. Then kini kakatteta no yo (it was on my mind). Because I used to tell my husband.

So I said [to husband], "Oh, when Mama no fifty years no toki [fiftieth anniversary of mother's death], let's take vacation and visit her grave and come back. Go to the other islands, too." He died all of a sudden. Gallstone. That's why, I wanted to go. Three gurai. Yeah, three [of the children were] married. They said, "Go." And then, I said, "I'm not going as a vacation. I'm just worried about my mother no grave." The sensei wrote to the Honomū bon-san because over there didn't have resident minister. So the Honomū one was taking care. When we went to the Akaka Falls, the minister over there came and said, "No more [HG's mother's grave]," you know. And then, I just cried in the bus. I just came for that. I didn't come for the excursion trip. I wanted to visit my mother no haka. Hoka no hito ga nagusameru no yo--kita dake de mama ni tsujiru yo. (I wanted to visit my mother's grave. Other people comforted me, "Just your coming here has been enough to reach your mama.") So we went to a nursery and bought the anthuriums and took it over there. Then, Naito-sensei said, "So many graves they couldn't find, but when I go there usually I can find," and sure thing, he found it. And nice grave. Right there. But I guess he [Honomū priest] must have thought that some stones that, you know, old kind ga fall kind [was the grave]. So, he felt so bad, that bon-san. So at the church, had the prayer for her. Are kara I did go to. . . .

MK: Visit?

HG: Mm hmm, to visit.

MK: Then, I guess, one more question. You know, Kōloa town is very different from what it used to be. What do you think about the changes in Kōloa town?

HG: Well, changes, you know, compared to before, of course, it's a big changing. But, well, nani no. I guess for the economy and things like that, I think. But partially of the town, you know, on this

side. Not the right side when you come in. It's owned by Knudsens. Knudsen Estate. That's why they cannot build buildings. I would think so. Otherwise, I'm sure, another bank wants to come in, though. Because only one bank. Because all over, Līhu'e side, they have so many. And other districts, too, they have a savings and loan. Well, now more so with that--they renovated and so lively, you know. In the night, especially, just like Las Vegas. Small Las Vegas with all the lights, yeah? Good thing.

(Laughter)

HG: And I often wonder if they can make business like that. But you see lots of tourists. And even they have a bus service like, they can get.

MK: What do you think about that? Now that you see tourists coming into Kōloa?

HG: I don't know. Well, tourism is one of the most important industries in Hawai'i. So, I guess for the workers, I think it's good though to have tourists come in. Like Kōloa, we have the resort area like Po'ipū and all around there. So, plenty Haoles now. I think it's good for everything, instead of so backward, yeah?

MK: Okay. I think I'll end the interview here, then, yeah? Thank you very much.

END OF INTERVIEW

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